





Star and Courier.

BOUTELLE & BURN, PROPRIETORS.

G. A. BOUTELLE, EDITOR.

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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1901.

**DEATH OF LORD BEACONSFIELD.**  
The brief announcement of the death of Lord Beaconsfield, who has been ill for about two weeks, appeared in our telegraphic column yesterday morning.

Lord Beaconsfield, better known as Benjamin Disraeli, was born in London, December 21st, 1804. His family was of Hebrew origin, and from Spain to Venice in the fifteenth century. Young Disraeli received his education at home and an eminent solicitor, a warm friend of his father, desiring to make him the heir of his business, took him into his office for a time; but as the young man evinced the shyness which manifested for trade, he soon abandoned the profession and devoted himself to literature. His personal beauty, refined manners and remarkable conversational powers, soon won for him a brilliant reputation in society.

At the age of nineteen he visited Germany, and on his return he published his famous novel "Sybilian Grey," of which he was himself the hero. In 1832 he published in one volume "The Voyage of Captain Popkiss," which met with little success. After this he traveled quite extensively and on his return home published "The Young Duke" and the following year another novel, "Contarini Fleming, a Psychological Autobiography," which was pronounced one of the most original works ever written.

About this time Disraeli made his first attempt to enter Parliament. He presented himself as a Tory-radical and was defeated by the Whig candidate. He was again defeated in 1834 at Wycombe, and in the following May, 1835, he appeared at Taunton as a thoroughgoing conservative. His quarrel with Mr. O'Connell happened at that election. He had spoken coarsely of the Irish leader, who was not to be outdone in a wordy warfare, and denounced him as one who "let his general words be traced, would be found to be the true heir-at-law of the impotent thief who died upon the cross." For this Disraeli challenged one of O'Connell's sons, but the challenge was not accepted. He then took up his pen and wrote a "Vindication of the British Constitution," and a series of letters for the Times, signed "Runcin," which he collected and republished, and dedicated to Sir E. Peel, with whom his relations were not always to be pleasant. Nor did he neglect novel writing, "Sybilian Grey" appearing in 1836, and "Henrietta Temple" in 1837. The former, in which Shelley and Byron figure, was dedicated to Lord Lyndhurst, then the great man of the extreme Tories, Sir R. Peel heading the moderates.

At the age of thirty-two he achieved the great object of his ambition and obtained a seat in the first party of the Conservative, as a representative of the conservative borough of Maidstone. His first speech was a failure and he was howled down, but he remarked at the time that the day would come when he would be heard, a prediction which was well fulfilled. In the year 1839 he published his first tragedy, "Count d'Arco," and the same year contracted a most fortunate marriage with the wealthy widow of Wyndham Lewis, his friend and colleague in the representation of Maidstone. The happy influences of this union upon his career are acknowledged in the graceful dedication of one of his novels to a "perfect wife."

In 1847 he brought himself prominently before the country by an attack on Sir Robert Peel for alleged treachery to the party in the adoption of a free trade policy, and was recognized at once as the Tory leader. In 1852 in the first Derby administration he received the appointment of Chancellor of the Exchequer, and was a member of the Privy Council and became leader of the ministerial party in the House of Commons. He went out of office with the rest of the Derby ministry in the same year. In 1853, when Lord Derby again undertook to form a new ministry, after the downfall of Lord Palmerston, Disraeli again became Chancellor of the Exchequer. In February, 1859, he brought forward an elaborate plan of electoral reform, a principal feature of which was the extension of the suffrage to the whole body of the educated class without regard to property. The bill was defeated at the Derby ministry fell soon after. From this time till 1860, when the Gladstone ministry fell, Disraeli held the opposition.

At the resignation of the Gladstone ministry, in 1860, the Earl of Derby formed a new cabinet with Disraeli as Chancellor of the Exchequer. In February, 1868, the Earl of Derby resigned and Disraeli became Prime Minister. He was defeated on the question of the disestablishment of the Irish church, and dissolved Parliament and appealed to the country. A strong minority was returned for the opposition, and Disraeli resigned without waiting for the meeting of the new Parliament. In 1868 he declined a peerage, but subsequently became the Earl of Beaconsfield. In 1874, at the fall of the Gladstone ministry, he again became the Prime Minister and remained in office till last year, when a general election resulted in a liberal majority, and Beaconsfield turned over the government to Gladstone. On the formation of the Gladstone ministry Beaconsfield became the leader of the opposition in the House of Lords, and was active in his leadership for a number of years, despite his advanced age. He passed his last days in the family by direct descent, which he had no children. It passes by succession to his next brother, Ralph Disraeli, who has been, for a number of years, deputy parliamentary clerk in the House of Lords. Taking Lord Beaconsfield's career from first to last, the prejudices and other obstacles which he overcame, it must be admitted that it was one of the most remarkable in the record of modern history.

**THE NEW FINANCIAL PLAN.**  
(From the N. Y. Tribune.)  
To all commerce and industry, it is important to judge correctly the effect of Secretary Windom's policy upon the money market and the business prospects for the coming season. Some difference of opinion apparently exists. Scarcely any doubt is expressed that the plan of the Secretary will work well for the Government, and result in the extension of a very large proportion of the five and six per cent. bonds. But some fear that it may cause inconvenience stringency in the money market, through the preparations necessary

to meet the calls for bonds, while others count upon a great expansion, and a strong impulse to business and speculation, as a consequence of the disbursement for bonds.

It is usually forgotten, in these estimates, that the Secretary requires the holders of six per cent. to give notice by the 15th of May if they wish their bonds continued. By that date, over seven weeks before the call to mature, the Secretary will have ready to meet bonds that may be presented for payment. That is long enough to make ample preparation, even if payment of the whole \$185,000,000 called for should be required. Prior to May 10, it will not be necessary for the Secretary to do anything to disturb the market, except to prepare interest to July 1 upon such bonds as may be forwarded for continuation. If the whole should be continued, he will disburse \$5,370,715 for interest on the six per cent. prior to about May 10, besides the quarterly interest on the \$185,000,000. May 1, which amounts to \$5,794,885.82. If only part of the six per cent. should be continued, the payment will be smaller, but it will evidently be large enough to exhaust the surplus revenue for the month, and thus to prevent any withdrawal of funds from the market. May 10, the Secretary will know that he has to meet a portion—or, if the surplus is small, the whole—of the \$185,000,000 of the bonds called for July 1. The surplus revenue for seven weeks will not suffice, but in all probability the Secretary will not be obliged to sell any bonds. For he has authority to use other funds in the Treasury. Hence, by retaining in the Treasury the surplus accruing for about seven weeks, and using from \$13,000,000 to \$15,000,000 now on hand, the payments of July 1 can probably be met.

The retention of the surplus surplus for a few weeks, during a part very part of the year when money is usually most abundant in the market, is not likely to cause any inconvenience. If any should arise, collections of revenue can be ordered by the Secretary, and the revenue of the month, though at the command of the Secretary, immediately after July 1, not only the accumulated surplus, but \$13,000,000 to \$15,000,000 from funds now locked up, will be disbursed in redemption of bonds. This will make money more abundant at a time when the market is naturally well supplied.

It will be observed that, if the proportion of bonds continued should be larger, say nine-tenths, the amount to be disbursed before May 10 would be increased, and the smaller disbursement after July 1 would cause no practical inconvenience. If the proportion should be smaller, say three-fourths, the amount to be disbursed after July 1 in anticipation of the surplus revenue for later months. The judgment of competent financiers is that the amount of six per cent. to be redeemed will probably fall short of \$25,000,000.

But if this part of the plan should prove so successful, the Secretary could doubtless use later in the year a part of the five per cent. not later than the middle of May. It may be assumed that this call would also allow about a month for the filing of requests for continuation. Hence, by the middle of June the Secretary would in that case have learned what part of the five per cent. he would be called upon to continue. On the other hand, the amount disbursed after July 1 in anticipation of the surplus revenue for later months. The judgment of competent financiers is that the amount of six per cent. to be redeemed will probably fall short of \$25,000,000.

Finally, if any sales of four or five and a half per cent. bonds become necessary, it can hardly be until the first call for five per cent. has nearly expired. Nine days notice will be given on these bonds; hence sales would not become necessary until August. By that time the Secretary will know what part will be necessary to sell of the \$104,000,000 authorized, as thirty days will have elapsed after the last call for five. The sale of new bonds cannot be arranged, as similar sales were in 1879, to avoid withdrawals of money from the market until old bonds came in for payment.

Hence, it appears probable that no stringency can result, even temporarily, from the plan of Secretary Windom, and that its practical effect upon the money market will be to increase the amount of funds seeking loans or investments, by the disbursement of \$20,000,000 or \$30,000,000 from the surplus revenue this year, and the displacement of a like sum now invested in United States bonds. This disbursement is likely to be made between July 1 and September 15, if the plan succeeds completely.

**AMERICAN ADVERTISEMENTS OF 1900.**  
(From the Providence Journal.)  
Lord Stanley has given notice that he will ask in the House of Lords whether the government intends to take any measures to prevent the invasion of trichinosis in American pork, or for the exclusion of such and other adulterated meat products. Whereupon a Liverpool dealer writes the New York Commercial Bulletin a long letter in reference to these subjects. It is certain that the great consumers, in Great Britain, of American hog products, have been thoroughly frightened, and that the consumption has fallen off fairly considerably. This, of course, is not a matter of adulteration, it is the consequence of a senseless scare got up for speculative purposes, helped by the ignorance or something worse of Crump and the farming interest of England. If this were to only consider the damage to the American pork industry, and the trade which the country would suffer, it is not all. It must be a topic of general and substantial interest which commands the attention of the government, in the information and influence of Lord Stanley, and the result of a very large proportion of the five and six per cent. bonds. But some fear that it may cause inconvenience stringency in the money market, through the preparations necessary

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ADVERTISING CARDS,  
For 10 Cents.

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The Stoddard Lectures.

**FOUR SUPERB LECTURES YET TO COME.**  
April 22-25-26, May 3.

**LECTURE TO THE PASSION PLAY**  
AT THE GREAT IMPERIAL THEATRE

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Any one can have a SURPRISE PARTY.

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**B. A. BURR**  
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**MONEY**  
In any Amount, from \$50 Upwards, and all Persons Desiring to

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Their Present Form of

**Investment in**  
And to Obtain the

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SECURITIES,

Will Find it MUCH to their Advantage to Deal With

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**BANGOR SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.**

**IMPERISHABLE**  
PERFUME

**Murray & Lanman's**  
TOILET, BATH

**and SICK ROOM.**

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AT THE

**W. J. WEBB & CO.**

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Over Ten Store.

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There's money to be made in the stock market, and Wall Street is the place to go to.

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Bankers & Brokers,  
Monte L. C. Webb, Jr.,

**JACQUES CARTIER BANK.**

**PORT OF BANGOR.**  
MONDAY, APRIL 23rd.

**ARRIVED.**  
Sch. Mayfield, Bangor, from Harbor.

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